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New Literature

BOOKS

BURROWS, RONALD M. *The Discoveries in Crete: Their Bearing on the History of Ancient Civilization.* With illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907. Pp. xvi + 244. \$2.00.

Sums up the results of Evans' excavations in Crete. While the author's chief aim has been to give a general picture of Cretan civilization so far as we know it, rather than to elaborate theories of his own, he has from time to time made original suggestions and introduced new matter: e.g., his criticism of Minoan chronology and his argument as to the four Labyrinths. Full bibliographical references are given in footnotes.

INGLIS, ALEXANDER JAMES, and PRETTYMAN, VIRGIL. *First Book in Latin.* Second edition. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. Pp. 301. \$0.90 net.

Essentially the same as the first edition, which was published last year: a series of sixty-five lessons affording preparation for the reading of Caesar, a summary of declensions, conjugations, etc. (Appendix I), a summary of rules (Appendix II), and Latin-English and English-Latin vocabularies.

LANG, ANDREW. *Homer and His Age.* New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906. Pp. 350. \$3.50.

In this volume Mr. Lang turns from literary to archaeological evidence, his aim being to prove that the Homeric epics "present a perfectly harmonious picture of the entire life and civilization of one single age," and hence "are the product of a single age, not a mosaic of the work of several changeeful centuries." The ancient poet does not archaize, nor seek local color. The age described is later than the tombs of Mycenae and earlier than those of the Dipylon of Athens.

SEYMOUR, THOMAS DAY. *Life in the Homeric Age.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1907. Pp. 704. \$4.00.

American scholars will welcome this important work by one of their foremost authorities on Homer. The point of view is philological, not archaeological, emphasis being laid upon the careful interpretation of the poems themselves. For the purpose of the author the poems are considered as units. While the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* are not due to a single poet, the stamp of a great personality seems to lie upon each of them.

ARTICLES

GERCKE, ALFRED. *Die Replik des Isocrates gegen Alkidamas.* *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, XXVI (1907), 170-202.

The honor of attacking the older system of rhetoric does not belong to Isocrates at all, but to Alkidamas, who was followed by Plato. The chronological order of the writings in question was Alkidamas' *On the Sophists*, Plato's *Phaedrus*, Isocrates xiii, iv

MATTHAEI, LOUISE E. *On the Classification of Roman Allies.* *Classical Quarterly*, I (1907), 182-204.

For Mommsen's classification of Roman allies, which practically amounts to a threefold division, (1) *amici* proper, (2) *amici et socii*, (3) *socii*, the author substitutes a twofold classification, (1) *socii*, (2) *amici*. The *socii* were obliged to send a fixed amount of military aid which was under the absolute command of Rome; while *amici* were only bound to neutrality. If they sent aid, they did so voluntarily. Of any third class called *socii et amici* there is no trace. *Socius et amicus* was simply the official title applied to the *amici* by the Roman government.